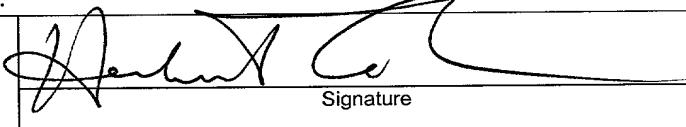


FORM PTO-1390 TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US) CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371		U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE (REV 10-94) ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER 000364.00123
		U.S. APPLICATION NO. 10/049289 Unknown
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/CH00/00441	INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE 18 August 2000	PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED 20 August 1999
TITLE OF INVENTION: TWEEZERS		
APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US: Fides P. Baldesberger		
Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:		
<p>1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This is a FIRST submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.</p> <p>2. <input type="checkbox"/> This is a SECOND or SUBSEQUENT submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.</p> <p>3. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This is an express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)) at any time rather than delay examination until the expiration of the applicable time limit set in 35 U.S.C. 371(b) and PCT Articles 22 and 39(l).</p> <p>4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A proper Demand for International Preliminary Examination was made by the 19th month from the earliest claimed priority date.</p> <p>5. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau). b. <input type="checkbox"/> has been transmitted by the International Bureau. c. <input type="checkbox"/> is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US) </p> <p>6. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A translation of the International Application into English (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is attached hereto b. <input type="checkbox"/> Has been previously submitted under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4) </p> <p>7. <input type="checkbox"/> Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <input type="checkbox"/> are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau). b. <input type="checkbox"/> have been transmitted by the International Bureau c. <input type="checkbox"/> have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired. d. <input type="checkbox"/> have not been made and will not be made. </p> <p>8. <input type="checkbox"/> An English translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).</p> <p>9. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An executed oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)).</p> <p>10. <input type="checkbox"/> An English translation of the annexes of the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)).</p>		
Items 11. to 16. below concern document(s) or information included:		
<p>11. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98 (w/PTO 1449 and 6 references)</p> <p>12. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.</p> <p>13. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A FIRST preliminary amendment.</p> <p>14. <input type="checkbox"/> A SECOND or SUBSEQUENT preliminary amendment.</p> <p>15. <input type="checkbox"/> A substitute specification.</p> <p>16. <input type="checkbox"/> A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.</p> <p>17. <input type="checkbox"/> A computer readable form of the sequence listing in accordance with PCT Rule 13ter.2 and 35 U.S.C. 1.821 – 1.825.</p> <p>18. <input type="checkbox"/> A second copy of the published international application under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).</p> <p>19. <input type="checkbox"/> A second copy of the English language translation of the international application under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4)</p> <p>20. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other items or information: Forms PCT/RO/101; PCT/IPEA/416 and PCT/ISA/210</p>		

U.S. APPLICATION NO.	INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.	ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NO.
Unknown 107049289	PCT/CH00/00441	000364.00123

21. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The following fees are submitted:				CALCULATIONS	PTO USE ONLY
BASIC NATIONAL FEE (37 CFR 1.492(a)(1)-(5)):					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Search Report has been prepared by the EPO or JPO (37 CFR 1.492(a)(5))	\$890.00			
<input type="checkbox"/>	International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.492(a)(1))	\$710.00			
<input type="checkbox"/>	No international preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) but international search fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2))	\$740.00			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO	\$1,040.00			
<input type="checkbox"/>	International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4)	\$100.00			
ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT				\$890.00	
Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(e)).				\$0.00	
CLAIMS	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE		
Total Claims	15	- 20	0	\$18.00	\$0.00
Independent Claims	5	- 3	2	\$84.00	\$168.00
<input type="checkbox"/> MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM(S) (if applicable)				\$280.00	\$0.00
TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =				\$1058.00	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduction by 1/2 for filing by small entity, if applicable.				\$529.00	
SUBTOTAL =				\$529.00	
Processing fee of \$130.00 for furnishing the English translation later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(f)).				\$0.00	
TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =				\$529.00	
Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28,3.31). \$40.00 per property				\$40.00	
TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED =				\$569.00	
				Amount to be refunded: charged:	
<p>a. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A check in the amount of \$ 569.00 to cover the above fees is enclosed.</p> <p>b. <input type="checkbox"/> Please charge my Deposit Account No. in the amount of \$ to cover the above fees. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.</p> <p>c. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 23-2185 . A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.</p>					
<p>NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137(a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.</p>					
SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO: CUSTOMER NO.: 002779 BLANK ROME COMISKY & MCCAULEY LLP 900 - 17th Street, N.W., SUITE 1000 Washington, D.C. 20006				 Signature	
				NAME	Herbert Cohen
				Registration No.	25,109
				Date	February 11, 2002

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Patent application of)
Fides P. Baldesberger)
Serial No. Unknown)
(Based on PCT/CH00/00441))
Filed: Concurrently Herewith) Atty. Dkt. No.: 000364.00123
For: TWEEZERS)

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Assistant Commissioner of Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

Prior to examination, kindly amend the application as follows:

IN THE ABSTRACT:

Please add the attached Abstract of the Disclosure.

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Page 1, after the title, please add:

--This is a National Phase patent application based on PCT/CH00/00441 filed 18 August 2000 which in turn is based on EP Application No. 99810749.4 filed 20 August 1999, the priority being claimed.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION--**IN THE CLAIMS:**

Please cancel claims 1-10 and replace with new claims 11- 25, as follows:

--11. (New) A tweezer having a longitudinal dimension and comprising two legs extending along said longitudinal dimension and being connected with each other at

one of their ends and capable of reversible temporary engagement with each other at their other ends upon a manually exerted closure pressure; wherein said tweezers are formed of a light metal profile by extrusion and by separation of said profile approximately transversely to said direction of extrusion of said profile, said tweezer having an essentially monolithic structure.

12. (New) The tweezer of claim 11, wherein said closure pressure is at least about 120 g.

13. (New) The tweezer of claim 11, wherein said closure pressure is at least about 150 g.

14. (New) The tweezer of claim 11, wherein each of said legs, when viewed in a plane extending transversely to said extrusion direction of said profile, has a first thickness; and wherein said apex area, when measured in said plane along said longitudinal dimension, has a thickness that is increased by at least about 20% above said first thickness of each of said legs.

15. (New) The tweezer of claim 12, wherein each of said legs, when viewed in a plane extending transversely to said extrusion direction of said profile, has a first thickness; and wherein said apex area, when measured in said plane along said longitudinal dimension, has a thickness that is increased by at least about 20% above said first thickness of each of said legs.

16. (New) The tweezer of claims 14, wherein each of said legs has a bulge in which said first thickness of each of said legs is increased by at least about 30% above said first thickness of said legs so as to limit deformation of said legs upon manual compression.

17. (New) The tweezer of claim 11, wherein each of said legs, when viewed in a plane transverse to said longitudinal dimension of said tweezer, has a prismatic cross-section, the height of which corresponds to said first thickness of said legs, and the width of which cross-section is at least twice as large as said first thickness.

18. (New) The tweezer of claim 17, wherein said prismatic cross-section is a rectangular cross-section.

19. (New) The tweezer of claim 12, wherein each of said legs, when viewed in a plane transverse to said longitudinal dimension of said tweezer, has an essentially prismatic cross-section, the height of which corresponds to said first thickness of said legs, and the width of which cross-section is at least twice as large as said first thickness.

20. (New) The tweezer of claim 15, wherein each of said legs, when viewed in a plane transverse to said longitudinal dimension of said tweezer, has an essentially prismatic cross-section, the height of which corresponds to said first thickness of said legs, and the width of which cross-section is at least twice as large as said first thickness.

21. (New) The tweezer of claim 16, wherein each of said legs, when viewed in a plane transverse to said longitudinal dimension of said tweezer, has an essentially prismatic cross-section, the height of which corresponds to said first thickness of said legs, and the width of which cross-section is at least twice as large as said first thickness.

22. (New) A light-metal tweezer having a longitudinal dimension extending from a first end of said tweezer to a second end thereof, and comprising two legs, each having a first end and a second end, said two legs being interconnected at their first ends in an apex forming said first end of said tweezer; wherein said legs are capable of being brought into reversible temporary engagement with each other at their second ends by manual exertion of a closure pressure of at least about 150 g; said tweezer having an

essentially monolithic structure; and said apex area, when measured along said longitudinal dimension of said tweezer, has a thickness which is at least about 20% greater than the thickness of said legs for controlling said closure pressure.

23. (New) A light-metal tweezer having a longitudinal dimension extending from a first end of said tweezer to a second end thereof, and comprising two legs, each having a first end and a second end, said two legs being interconnected at their first ends in an apex forming said first end of said tweezer; wherein said legs are capable of being brought into reversible temporary engagement with each other at their second ends by manual exertion of a closure pressure of at least about 150 g; said tweezer having an essentially monolithic structure; and each of said legs, in an area between said first and said second ends of said legs, have a bulge which is thicker by at least about 30% than the thickness of each of said legs so as to limit deformation of the tweezer upon manual compression.

24. (New) A method of producing a light-metal tweezer having a longitudinal dimension extending from a first end of said tweezer to a second end thereof, and comprising two legs, each having a first end and a second end, said two legs being interconnected at their first ends in an apex forming said first end of said tweezer; said legs being capable of reversible temporary engagement with each other at their second ends by a manually exerted closure pressure; said method including the steps of:

providing a light-metal profile produced by extrusion in a direction of extrusion and having, when viewed in a plane transverse to said direction of extrusion, a cross-sectional shape at least approaching the shape of said tweezer when the latter is viewed in a plane extending through said legs and said apex; and dividing said profile by segmenting division approximately transversely to said direction of extrusion of said profile to form a plurality of tweezer-shaped elements.

25. (New) A profile produced by extrusion of a metal, selected from the group consisting of light-metals and light-metal alloys, in a direction of extrusion; said profile when viewed in a plane transverse to said direction of extrusion has a cross-sectional shape at least approaching that of a monolithic tweezer having a first end and a second end and comprising two legs, each having a first end and a second end; said two legs being interconnected at their first ends in an apex forming said first end of said tweezer.--

REMARKS

This Preliminary Amendment is submitted to make clarifying revisions to the specification and claims in accordance with U.S. practice. No narrowing of the claims scope is intended.

In the event there are any questions relating to this Amendment or to the application in general, it would be appreciated if the Examiner would telephone the undersigned attorney.

Please charge any shortage or credit any overpayment of fees to BLANK ROME COMISKY & MCCUALEY LLP, Deposit Account No. 23-2185 (000364.00123). In the event that a petition for an extension of time is required to be submitted herewith and in the event that a separate petition does not accompany this report, Applicants hereby

petition under 37 C.F.R. §1.136(a) for an extension of time for as many months as are required to render this submission timely. Any fee due is authorized above.

Date: February 11, 2002

Respectfully submitted,

BY:


Herbert Cohen
Registration No. 25,109

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ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

The invention relates to tweezers made of light weight metal (10) and having two pincers (12, 14) each of which forms a head part (13) on one of their ends and can be reversibly and temporarily brought together on their other end by manually applying a closing pressure; the tweezers (10) preferably consist of extruded light weight metal and are embodied as a single piece. A closed novel extrusion profile (60) with an approximately tweezers-shaped cross- section is preferably used in the production of said tweezers.

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Pincette

The invention concerns a pincette which, in a manner known per se, has two legs

5 connected at one of their ends with each other, and which ends can be brought in temporary engagement with each other at their other ends by impact of a manually effected closure pressure.

Pincettes of this type have been known for a long time and in many embodiments, such as disclosed, for example, in DE GM 85 31 382, CH 376 064, and EP 0 849 048.

10 Essentially, such pincettes consist of two legs, generally made of steel, interconnected at one of their ends by welding, soldering, or riveting.

As described in DE 28 22 706 in more detail, the force required to close the pincette, i. e. the minimal manual closure pressure, must be sufficient to assure a good gripping of the pincette but must not be so high that operation leads to fatigue. In other words, the pincette must be neither too "soft" nor too "hard". In order to replace conventional forged and, thus, expensive pincettes by disposable pincettes, as disclosed in the entire document just mentioned, the pincette proposed therein is made of thin sheet-metal from which profiled pincette legs are formed and connected, e.g. by spot welding. This indicates that the fine sheet-metal must consist of a material, such as steel, which is capable of being processed in this manner.

20 For reasons of weight and costs it would be desirable that such pincettes would consist of a light-metal yet have the essential mechanical properties of known forged pincettes and could be produced in a simple and economic manner.

Therefore, a first object of the invention is to provide a pincette made of a light-metal having the same essential mechanical properties as forged pincettes. A second object is to provide a method for economical manufacture of such light-metal pincettes.

US 5 192 106 discloses tongs made of spring-steel, plastics, aluminum, copper, brass, or a composite material for handling compact disks (CDs) capable of gripping a CD both at its outer edge as well as at the edge of a central opening. For both types of function, the legs will not be closed as it would be the case with a pincette. Tongs of this type, by necessity, differ from pincettes, both with regard to mechanical properties as well as to shape.

DE 198 11 033 discloses a multi-component tubular shaft-tongs tool for surgical purposes wherein the pull- and push-rods, the operating handles, the shaft and the jaw-type working tool consist of aluminum or aluminum-alloy and are coated with aluminum nitride.

5 To the best of the applicant's knowledge, the state of the art does not comprise a teaching indicating in which manner a usable light-metal pincette, i.e. one having the essential mechanical properties, should be made-up, or how it could be manufactured in an economical manner.

Applicant's research leading to the present invention has shown that this aim
10 cannot be achieved by a simple exchange of material because the connection of pincette legs made of a light-metal by riveting, welding, or gluing is problematic, yields an unsightly connecting site, requires expensive processing (inert-gas welding), or will not have sufficient strength, nor be sufficiently temperature-resistant, respectively.

Also, the "monolithic" structure of pincettes made of steel disclosed in
15 DE 295 12 216 by bending deformation is not suitable for pincettes made of a light-metal because of the characteristics of these materials, and the structure is not monolithic because of the milled-in spring element.

The invention, in a first embodiment, concerns a pincette of the type defined in
the introductory paragraph, i.e. having two legs interconnected at one of their ends and
20 capable of being brought into temporary and reversible contact at the other end by impact of a manual closure pressure, and is characterized in that the pincette essentially consists of a preferably extruded light-metal and is structured monolithically.

The term "monolithic" used here in the context of pincettes indicates that the
light-metal of both legs is entirely homogenous even in their common apex area, that is,
25 being connected neither mechanically nor by welding, much less by soldering or gluing.
In other words, the pincette according to the invention consists of one integral work
piece (i.e. unlike forged pincettes of two interconnected pieces) and normally does not
have additional functional members. Thus, use of additional spring elements is to be ex-
cluded, notably since the resilient elasticity of a pincette according to the invention is
30 quite sufficient per se.

"Essentially consisting of a light-metal" indicates herein that all essential parts
of the pincette consist of a light-metal. Nevertheless, this does not preclude use of a

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coating varnish, decorations, plastic coatings or laminates, e.g. for electric insulation or the like.

It was found that the closure pressure of a pincette according to the invention should, in general, be at least about 120 g, preferably at least about 150 g, and typically 5 at least about 200 g. For reasons of simplicity, the closure pressure indicates the minimum manual pressure that has to be applied to a pincette, in its state at rest, just for achieving mutual contact of the "lower" or "distal" ends but without any additional pressure for grasping an object. The "upper" or "proximal" end of the legs herein refers to the apex area forming the transition of legs while the "lower" or "distal" end of the 10 legs refers to the opposite end. The closure pressure is also an indication of the resilient elasticity, or resilient capacity, of the legs of the pincette, and should not, under normal conditions and upon an essentially indefinite period of use, change significantly.

The qualification of numeric values by "about", here and below, is intended to refer to an admissible deviation by $\pm 15\%$ from the stated value.

15 The closure pressure can be measured in a rather simple manner with an accuracy sufficient for the invention, e.g. on a letter-balance by observing the difference value between the dead weight of the pincette and the weight indicated when the distal ends of the legs of the pincette just get into contact with each other.

When normally, i.e. manually, actuating a pincette, the manually exerted pressure 20 for grasping an object usually is a multiple of the closure pressure. Consequently, it is essential for normal functioning of a pincette according to the invention that it will not be deformed permanently by any normally effected manual pressure, i.e. without the use of tools.

Quantitatively expressed, this means that no permanent deformation of the 25 pincette will be observed at a manual pressure that is a multiple of typically at least 10-times the closure pressure.

It was found that both the closure pressure as well as the maximum pressure, that does not result in a permanent deformation, of pincettes made of a light-metal or a light-metal alloy according to the invention can be controlled by a relatively small local increase 30 of thickness of the material.

This would require a considerable technological effort which - according to a second object of the invention - can be avoided by using the method according to the invention.

5 This method for producing a monolithic light-metal pincette constitutes a further embodiment of the invention and is characterized by providing an extruded light-metal profile having a cross-sectional shape which approaches that of the pincette to be produced, and dividing into pieces the profile at least approximately transverse to its longitudinal (or axial) direction to obtain a plurality of pincettes or "green" pincettes, respectively.

10 The definition "at least approximately transverse to the longitudinal extension" is intended to include a deviation of up to 15 degrees (corresponding to a cutting angle of up to 75 degrees, or a deviation of 1/6, respectively).

15 According to a preferred embodiment, a closed profile is used to this end. It can be divided slantwise at its lower end prior or subsequent to division into pieces so as to form claws.

An extruded light-metal profile, having the shape at least approaching the shape of a pincette, constitutes another embodiment of the invention. Preferably, such a profile is provided as a closed profile, i.e. it defines, in a radial direction, a closed space. "Radial", in this context, indicates a direction perpendicular to the axial or longitudinal direction (e.g. the direction of pressure-extrusion of the profile) of the extruded profile. In contrast, the longitudinal direction of a pincette according to the invention extends from its upper to its lower end.

20 The term "extruded profile" is understood to designate a semi-finished product having a defined cross-sectional profile and any desired length, as it can be obtained by extrusion under pressure or tension. The extruded profile according to the invention consists essentially of a light-metal composition known, or expected to be suitable, for production of extruded profiles by those experienced in the art.

It is to be noted, that use of an extruded profile material as a semi-finished product for production of pincettes according to the invention is preferred primarily for economic reasons; as a matter principle, both an individual production of a pincette according to the invention, as well as production of extruded profile materials by other means than extrusion under pressure or tension appear possible.

Thanks to the properties of light-metals, such profiles according to the invention can be made by various shaping techniques, such as by drawing or pressing. As a matter of principle – yet under normally prohibitive production costs – light-metal pincettes according to the invention could also be produced individually, e.g. by molding, forging, or other techniques for individual production so that manufacture from light-metal profiles is preferred for economic reasons, but is not absolutely critical from a functional point of view, as long as the properties of the metal structure obtained are consistent with those of a profile shaped by extrusion under pressure or tension.

Achieving a solution of the aim of the invention, namely to provide light-metal pincettes having most advantageous properties, and to find a technologically favorable method of producing such pincettes, was surprising and was not, in any way, obvious from prior art.

Production of pincettes according to the invention can be simplified in a nearly dramatic manner. While, prior to the invention, production of pincettes with the essential properties of forged pincettes needed numerous production steps so as to substantially preclude automated production methods, production is reduced to providing a single semi-finished product, i.e. the extruded profile according to the invention, and division thereof into a plurality of pincettes. Both steps can be achieved in a completely automated manner when using a closed profile material, as will be explained in detail below.

However, this does not preclude a finishing step, e.g. for producing specific shapes at the lower ends of the legs and/or for surface finishing by mechanical, physical, or chemical, including electrochemical, processes.

As mentioned briefly above, pincettes according to the invention, according to a preferred embodiment for the control of essential mechanical properties of the pincette (i.e. a sufficiently high closure pressure and a high resistance against permanent deformation), have an increased gauge or bulge in the apex area and/or near the lower ends of the legs.

In this context, “bulge” is understood to refer to a local increase of normal thickness of the pincette legs. Typically, such bulges have a thickness which is greater at least by 20% than the normal thickness of the legs. “Normal” thickness of the legs, in other words, is the referenced thickness in the predominant part of the legs between the

pincette points (working end) and the pincette end (connection of the legs). As a rule, the bulge of the legs is limited to a maximum of about a third (33%) of the whole pincette length, and is near the end of the pincette.

The legs of a pincette according to the invention can be shaped, at their lower 5 ends which can be brought into mutual contact, in a manner known per se, as claws and/or pointed ends. Generally, the cross-section of the legs between their ends has a prismatic and, preferably, an essentially rectangular shape, the height of which corresponds to the normal thickness of the legs while the width thereof is at least twice as great as the normal thickness.

As already mentioned briefly, the apex area according to a preferred embodiment, 10 has a thickness increased by at least about 20%, and is frequently provided on the inner side as a rounded surface. As explained below, this is not critical, if the grain structure, especially crystallinity, of the light-metal used insures a sufficient closure pressure, even without a bulge. Frequently, an optional bulge of the legs is positioned at 15 the lowest third of the legs, i.e. near the gripping ends in the region of the pressure impact resulting from normal manual operation. According to a preferred embodiment, a bulge of the legs is dimensioned such that - upon impact of a manual pressure that could lead to permanent deformation – they will contact each other. In this manner, resistance against deformation can be increased into an area of forces well beyond those 20 that could be achieved manually and would cause cold deformation of the light-metal.

Preferred but not limiting embodiments of pincettes according to the invention will now be explained by way of the drawings, in which

Figure 1 is a side view of a pincette according to the invention, or of a light-metal profile from which it is produced, respectively, and
25 Figures 2 – 5 are fragmented representations of some examples of modifications of the apex area of pincettes according to the invention, and
Figure 6 is an example of a preferred extruded profile according to the invention.

Specifically, Figure 1 shows a semi-diagrammatic side view of pincette 10 and 30 of the light-metal profile, respectively, from which the pincette has been produced by cutting or dividing, respectively, the profile, at least substantially vertical to the longitu-

dinal extension of the profile, to form a sequence of profile pieces, preferably all having substantially the same width.

Legs 12, 14 extend from their ends 121, 141, shaped in the manner of claws, to apex area 13, where they are connected integrally and continuously. Apex area 13 can 5 be shaped as a bulge in that its thickness at a cross-section along the longitudinal axis of pincette 10 through apex S is at least 20% greater than the thickness of legs 12, 14 in apex 13 at their transition. According to a preferred embodiment, the inner face of apex area 13 indicated as 130 is shaped as an arch or semi-circular shape, respectively. The shape of the outer face can be similar or different as long as the apex, in apex area 13, 10 has a sufficient thickness. It is to be understood that ends 121, 141 can have any other required shape, e.g. forming slanted, pointed or point-slanted ends, but this aspect is not considered essential for the invention.

Near their claw-shaped ends 121, 141, or near apex area 13, legs 12, 14 can be provided with bulges 171, 172 and 151, 152, respectively, so as to limit deformation of 15 pincette 10 upon impact of an excessive manual closure pressure and achieving a practically unlimited resistance against permanent deformation.

Legs 22, 24, according to Figure 2, continue monolithically from one into the other in apex area 23 forming an acute angle at apex S while inner surface I is arch-shaped or substantially semi-circular. This, again, is a preferred but not a critical condition because a pincette according to the invention could also be shaped as shown in Figure 3 where legs 32, 34 continue from one to the other in apex area 33 where both apex point S as well as inner surface I are shaped to form an acute angle.

The embodiment of the apex area 43 shown in Figure 4 represents a further example of a pincette according to the invention where legs 42, 44 continue integrally in 25 apex area 43 and are provided with recesses at the transition to the inner surface, which recesses can be used to control the desired closure pressure of a pincette according to the invention.

The generally arch-shaped embodiment of apex area 53 illustrated in Figure 5 is shown to have no increased thickness at the transition of legs 52, 54 for reasons of explanation. Such an embodiment is usually not preferred and should (in a manner not 30 shown) be protected against deformation of the pincette by a bulge near the lower end of the legs. Such a shape of the upper end of the pincette requires an extruded light-

metal profile, i.e. must not be formed by bending since that would normally lead to a significant weakening of the grain structure. In contrast, an extruded profile has a homogeneous grain structure. On the other hand, a suitable extrusion method may lead to an increased strength of the grain structure.

Fig. 6 shows a cross-section of an extruded profile 60 with an increased thickness of up to about 300% (thickness-increase factor 3) at the upper end 61 and with two legs 62, 64 having an increased thickness near lower ends 65, 67 of up to about 200% (thickness-increase factor 2). The longitudinal (or axial) extension of extruded profile 60 extends perpendicular to the plane of drawing while the transverse (or radial) direction extends in the drawing plane.

Extruded profile 60 is a closed profile, i.e. it includes a space 63 closed all around. For production of finished pincettes, therefore, lower profile end 69 is closed and requires separation not only by transverse division (radial plain of division) into a plurality of pincettes, or green pincettes, respectively, but also requires separation in axial direction.

The closed extruded profile 60 presented in Fig. 6 is so shaped at its lower end 69 that division along a plane of division as indicated by dash-dot lines T and extending in axial direction, not only opens the closed profile but, at the same time, forms a suitable shape of the lower pincette ends 65, 67 which are normally distanced ("opened") by distance A, and have gripping areas 651, 671. Upon manual actuation ("closure") of a pincette according to the invention made from profile 60 by transversal or longitudinal division, a wedge-shaped inter-space remains which, upon reaching closing pressure, is initially closed but at its lower end, and will be closed progressively only upon an increasing manual pressure. This is a known feature of conventional pincettes having a claw-shaped end for achieving a good grip-and-hold-effect for an object, e.g. a hair, engaged by the pincette. In conventionally forged pincettes this requires a relatively time-consuming grinding operation executed by skilled personnel while, according to the invention, a simple separation step is sufficient to achieve this.

When using extruded profile 60 of Fig. 6, angle α of the plane of division indicated by lines T is about 20° degrees but can be varied between wide limits, e.g. between 10° and 80° . An angle range between 15 and 30° is preferred for many purposes.

According to a preferred embodiment, distance D between bulges 66, 68 in the lower third of the legs equals distance A at the lower end 69 of profile 60, and, consequently, is substantially equal to the distance between gripping areas 651, 671 of a pincette produced from the profile 60 when at rest, i.e. both gripping areas are distanced 5 from each other by distance A. Permanent deformation of the pincette upon normal use can essentially be precluded in this manner. A typical pincette made from a profile of the type shown in Fig. 6 has a total length of about 90, a leg thickness of about 2 mm, a leg width of about 6 mm, a closure pressure of about 200 g and a weight of 2.5 g. A general area of dimensions is between half and twice the values just mentioned. A conventionally forged pincette with comparable dimensions has a weight of at least about 6, 10 typically about 8 - 9 g.

Suitable methods for a segmenting division of extruded profiles of a light-metal in axial and radial planes when carrying out the process according to the invention are well-known to those experienced in the art. Non-limiting examples of segmenting division 15 techniques are mechanical separation by cutting or sawing as well the use of laser beams.

Within the context of the invention, metals of typical densities of less than about 4 g/ml are understood to be "light-metals", such as notably aluminum or magnesium, as well as alloys of such light-metals with each other and/or with other alloying constituents. The exact composition is not essential in so far as those experienced in the art of production of extruded profiles, notably by extrusion under pressure and/or tension, know the required compositions, or are capable of determination thereof in a simple manner. Commercially available alloys consisting predominantly of Al and/or Mg and generally containing Si and optional other alloying components can be mentioned by 20 way of example. Examples of such alloys are light-metal alloys as defined in German Industrial Standards DIN 1748 under the type designations F11, F21, F28, F31, etc., as well as alloys obtainable under the trademarks Avional and Perunal. Light-metal alloys which can be electrically oxidized at their surfaces by conventional techniques ("Eloxal-processes") are preferred for many purposes.

When compared to conventional forged pincettes made of steel, advantages of light-metal pincettes according to the invention include not only a reduced density and mass as well as an essentially simplified production process using extruded profile ma-

terial, but also in that surface design of articles made of a light-metal, notably aluminum or aluminum alloys, can be modified in many ways by oxidation techniques feasible therewith, both with regard to coloration possibilities, as well as surface properties (e.g. owing to the hardness of aluminum oxide).

5 In general, the invention provides a pincette essentially made of a light-metal, predominantly aluminum or aluminum alloys capable of extrusion, and having one pair of ends and an apex area at the other end for reversible mutual contact by impact of a manual closure pressure. Preferably, the pincette consists of an extruded light-metal, has a monolithic structure, and provides the essential mechanical properties of forged
10 pincettes, namely a sufficiently high closure pressure, a good grip-and-hold-effect for objects that can be engaged by a pincette, and a practically any desired resistance against deformation upon normal use. For pincette manufacture, a preferably closed extruded profile with an approximately pincette-shaped cross-section is used so as to provide for a greatly simplified production.

15 To those experienced in the art, numerous modifications will be apparent within the scope of the invention. This applies, for example, to various forms of the gripping ends of the pincettes, and the dimensions of length and width that can be adapted on the basis of the above description.

The scope of the invention results from the following claims.

Claims:

1. A pincette (10) having two legs (12, 14) connected with each other at one of their ends, and capable of being brought into reversible temporary engagement with each other at their other ends by manual exertion of a closure pressure, characterized in that said pincette (10) consists of a preferably extruded light-metal, and is monolithically constituted.
2. The pincette (10) according to claim 1, characterized by a closure pressure of at least about 120 g, preferably of at least about 150 g.
3. The pincette (10) according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the thickness of apex area (13), measured along the pincette's longitudinal axis that extends through apex (S), is thicker by at least about 20% than the thickness of the pincette in those areas of said legs (12, 14) where the thickness is not increased.
4. The pincette (10) according to any of claims 1 – 3, characterized in that legs (12, 14), in a region between both leg ends (121, 141), have a thickening (171, 172; 151, 152) of at least about 30% of the normal thickness of said legs (12, 14) so as to limit deformation of the pincette (10) upon manual compression.
5. The pincette (10) according to any of claims 1 – 4, characterized in that an area of said legs (12, 14) between said ends (121, 141) and said apex (13) has a prismatic and preferably rectangular cross-section, the height of which corresponds to the normal thickness of the legs, and the width of which is at least as twice as large as the normal thickness.
6. A method of production of a monolithic light-metal pincette, characterized by providing an extruded light-metal profile (60) having a cross-sectional shape which, at least approximately corresponds to the cross-sectional shape of the pincette to

be produced, and division of the profile (60) into a plurality of pincettes, or green pincettes, respectively.

7. The method of claim 6, characterized in that the extruded profile (60) is a closed profile and is divided slantwise, prior or after crosswise division, at the lower 5 so as to form claws.

8. An extruded light-metal profile (60), characterized in that the extruded profile, viewed transversely to the longitudinal direction of the profile, has a shape approaching that of a pincette (10).

9. The extruded profile (60) of claim 8, characterized in that it is shaped as 10 a closed profile.

10. The extruded profile (60) of claim 9, characterized in that the lower end of the hollow profile is shaped to form claws upon slanting separation.

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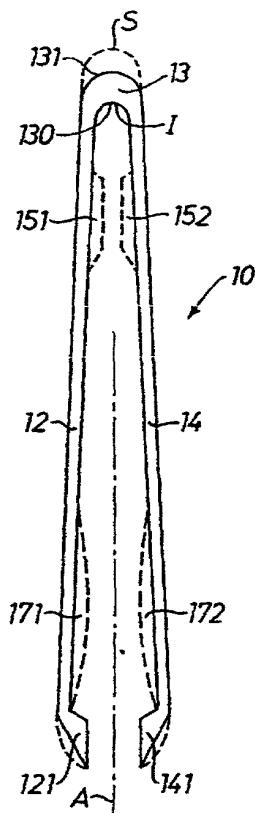
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[Fortsetzung auf der nächsten Seite]

(54) Title: TWEEZERS

(54) Bezeichnung: PINZETTE



(57) Abstract: The invention relates to tweezers made of light weight metal (10) and having two pincers (12, 14) each of which forms a head part (13) on one of their ends and can be reversibly and temporarily brought together on their other end by manually applying a closing pressure; the tweezers (10) preferably consist of extruded light weight metal and are embodied as a single piece. A closed novel extrusion profile (60) with an approximately tweezers-shaped cross-section is preferably used in the production of said tweezers.

(57) Zusammenfassung: Die aus Leichtmetall bestehende Pinzette (10) hat zwei Schenkel (12, 14), die jeweils an einem ihrer Enden einen Scheitelbereich (13) bilden und an ihren anderen Enden durch Einwirkung eines manuellen Schliessdrucks reversibel zum temporären Eingriff miteinander gebracht werden können; die Pinzette (10) besteht aus vorzugsweise stranggepresstem Leichtmetall und ist einstückig ausgebildet; zur Herstellung der Pinzette kann ein vorzugsweise geschlossenes neuartiges Strangprofil (60) mit einem annähernd pinzettenförmigen Querschnitt verwendet werden.

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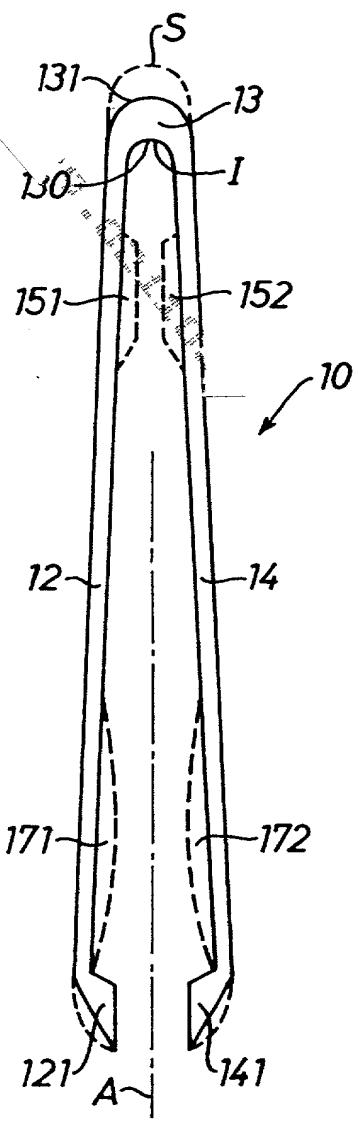


Fig. 1

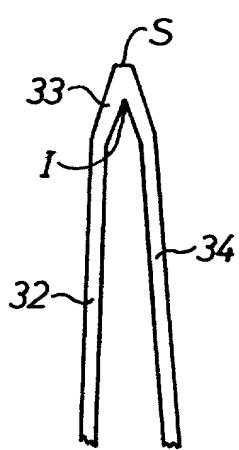


Fig. 2

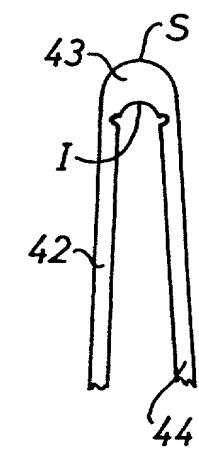


Fig. 3

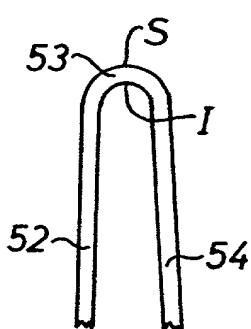


Fig. 4

Fig. 5

DECLARATION FOR PATENT APPLICATION

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, mailing address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name,

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled: Tweezers

the specification of which

is attached hereto

was filed on _____ as United States Application Number or PCT International

Application Number _____ and (if applicable) was amended on _____

I hereby authorize our attorneys to insert the serial number assigned to this application.

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 CFR §1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under 35 U.S.C. §119(a)-(d) or § 365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or §365(a) of any PCT International application which designated at least one country other than the United States, listed below and have also identified below, by checking the box, any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate, or PCT International application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

PRIOR FOREIGN/PCT APPLICATION(S) AND ANY PRIORITY CLAIMS UNDER 35 USC §119

APPLICATION NO.	COUNTRY	DAY/MONTH/YEAR FILED	PRIORITY CLAIMED
99810749.4	Europe	20 August 1999	X

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. §119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below.

PROVISIONAL APPLICATION(S) UNDER 35 U.S.C. §119(e)

APPLICATION NUMBER	FILING DATE

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. §120 of any United States application, or §365(c) of any PCT International application designating the United States, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT International application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. §112.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 CFR §1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT International filing date of this application.

PRIOR U.S./PCT INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION(S) DESIGNATED FOR BENEFIT UNDER 35 U.S.C. §120

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	STATUS — PATENTED, PENDING, ABANDONED

I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected herewith: Herbert Cohen, Reg. No. 25,109; Victor M. Wigman, Reg. No. 25,201; George C. Myers, Jr., Reg. No. 27,040; Donald R. Greene, Reg. No. 22,470; Michael C. Greenbaum, Reg. No. 28,419; Charles R. Wolfe, Jr., Reg. No. 28,680; Michael D. White, Reg. No. 32,795; Brian C. Jones, Reg. No. 37,857; David J. Edmondson, Reg. No. 35,126; Denise C. Lane, Reg. No. 42,780; Peter Weissman, Reg. No. 40,220; and Rafael Perez, Reg. No. 46,041.

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I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

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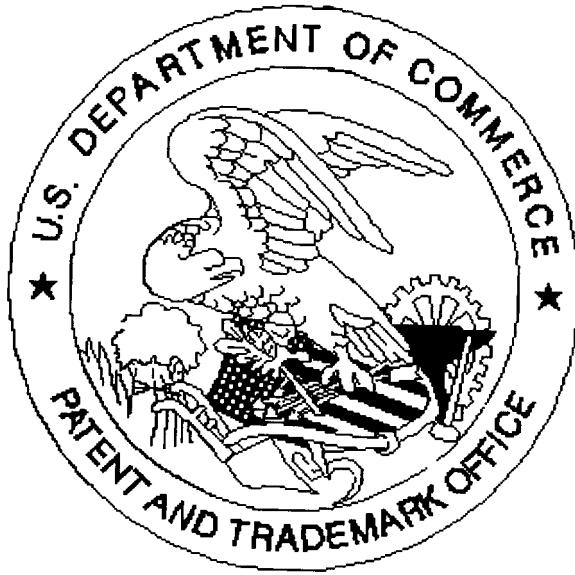
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